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POETRY.

I'M SADDEST WHEN I SING.

BY T. H. BAYLY. You think I have a merry heart, Because my songs are gay,
But, oh! they all were taught to me
By friends now far away:
The bird will breathe her silver note Though bondage binds her wing—But is her song a happy one?

I'm saddest when I sing?

I heard them first in that sweet home I never more shall see,

And now each song of joy has got
A mournful turn for me: Alas! 'tis vain in winter time
To mock the songs of spring,
Each note recalls some wither'd leaf— 1'm saddest when I sing !

Of all the friends I used to love My harp remains alone; Its faithful voice still seems to be An echo to my own;

My tears when I bend over it

Will fall upon its string,

Yet those who hear me, little think
I'm saddest when I sing!

AGRICULTURAL.



IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS.

Soils may be improved by pulverization, consolidation, exposure to the atmosphere, alteration of their constituent parts, changing their condition with respect to water, and by a change in the plants cultiva-

Pulverization of the soil will give scope to the roots of vegetables; whatever may be the richness of the soil, without abundance of roots, the plant will not become vigorous. The great advantage of pulverization of the soil to the plants that grow in it is, that it increases the number of their fibrous roots or mouths by which they imbibe their food, facilitate the more speedy do so, by damning the drains and water perfect preparation of this food, and conduct the food so prepared more regu- tish Isles, and may be introduced here. larly to their roots, though in itself it does not supply one particle of this food.

The depth of the pulverization depends upon the nature of the soil, and sub-soil. In rich clayed soils it can scarcely be too deep, or in any soil, unless the sub-soil contains some principles noxious to vegetables. When the roots of plants are sufficiently deep, they are less liable to be injured either by excessive rain or drought; and the radicles are shot forth into every part of the soil; and the space from which the nourishment is derived is more considerable than when the seed is superficially inserted in the soil.

Consolidation will improve spungy peats, and light dusty soils, and may be effected by the addition of earthy matters, or gravel, rolling and treading together.

Exposure to the atmosphere by aration than when fluid, the particles of earthy perish for the want of nourishment, and together. Lands so managed, produce some of the best crops of wheat in Lower Canada.

sand or clay. Soils too abundant in sand him. are benefitted by clay, marl, or vegetable matter. Light sands are benefitted by a dressing of peat; and peats by a dressing of sand. Calcarious matter is absolutely necessary in bringing peats into profitable cultivation. The best natural soils are those of which the materials have been derived pictures, was the first wife of that earl blendid together; and the culti vator canmaterials necessary for the purpose are seldom distant from where they are requi-The labour of improving the texture or constitution of the soil is repaid by great permanent advantages; less manure is required, and its firtility insured : and capital laid out in this way secures for ever the productiveness, and consequently

proved in Ireland, and in Canada. Alteration of the soil by burning, I have ever considered extremely injurious to almost any soil, though good farmers are of opinion that clays, marls, and soil containing much dead vegetable fibre, are improved by burning. Deep peaty soils that could be perfectly drained, could not be injured by burning part of the surface. In this country, it is generally from their low situations that they are peaty, and therefore they would require their surface to be raised, rather than lowered, by burning Dressing peat with heavy earth, is the best means of improving them.

the value, of the land. The great improves

ment produced in mixing soils, I have

Changing the condition of land with respect to water, is a most essential part of husbandry. Stagnant water is injurious to all the useful classes of plants, and where moisture is superabundant in the soil, no useful plants can prosper, until properly

At some future period, surface irrigation may be applied to cultivated crops in Canada, with good effect. For the pres ent, labour will be more productive in draining lands of the superabandant water, and improving forest land. Where moss lands have been drained and cultivated on the surface, in summer their vegetation may suffer from deficiency of moisture. In that case, it would be very beneficial to supply moisture, if it were possible to courses. This plan is adopted in the Bri-Warping is used chiefly as a mode of enriching the soil by an increase of the alluvial depositions, or warp of rivers, during winter, and produces great firtility. It will be found that waters which breed the best, and greatest quantity of fish, are the best fitted for wattering meadows. Waters containing ferruginous impregnations, though possessing fertilizing effects when applied to calcarious soils, are injurious on soils which do not effervesce with acids, and calcarious waters, which are known by the earthy deposits they afford when boiled, are of most use on silicious soils, or other soils containing no remarkable quantity of carbonate of lime .- Evans.

A TALE OF CLYDESDALE.

In the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, on or fallowing, is considered by some as of the very edge of a steep bank, at the foot little use in husbandry, but many good farmers are of a contrary opinion. One on two sides closely embosomed in a thick ed on to the next picture.

He would be hanged at last.

One would have been of a different opinion, on two sides closely embosomed in a thick ed on to the next picture. obvious advantage of summer fallow is, wood of stately trees, stands an old dark that the soil may be heated by the sun and time-worn castle, still, however, someto a degree which it never could be if times inhabited for a short time during partially covered with the foilage of even the shooting season, by the nobleman the widest drilled crops. A clayed soil whose ancestors erected it. A summer may by aration in Canada be heated to tour, many years ago, led me into the fingers, to have set off his person to the 130 or 140 degrees, which may in vicinity of this ancient building; and as best advantage. some degree alter its absorbent powers as it had been a celebrated stronghold of to water, and contribute materially to the one of the most renowned and powerful cicerone, as soon as 1 had finished my no marks of violence; from whence, then, destruction of weeds and their roots, of families in the kingdom, I felt an irresist comments, in how far these pictures speak came the blood-stains on the floor?' insects and their eggs. By aration of lands lible desire to visit it. It was at that time in winter, minute divisions are obtained by the iron-hearted woman, his wife, used to the freezing of the water in the soil; for, mestics, a man and a woman, and exhibas water in a solid state occupies more space ited all the tokens of neglect which are to which he next carried me were those came over the Bloody Earl, and he grew summer time and never saw him; and then generally manifested in a place which has which had been formerly the finest in the sullen and moping, and would see no one it was that his fearful punishment came, fallen under the misfortune of being forsa- castle, and were, he informed me, most in- but his usual attendant, and shut himself when he heard the revellings above his head thus rent asunder, and crumble down in ken for more modern and gayer dwellings. habited by the personages of whom we had up, and would never go out but in the in the castle, and knew she was there, a fine mould. Lands that are properly On making an application at the castle for been last speaking. They were large, and night, to walk among the dark cliffs and and could now go and come without his summer fallowed, are thoroughly freed from permission to see its interior, I was much had been furnished most sumptuously; but woods, and often it was thought he would control. But when she was gone again, weeds, from many injurious insects that struck with the venerable countenance, the their magnificence was now tarnished and take his own life. So, after he had lived then he used sometimes to calm down, must be well pulverized, and the top, bottom, and middle of the soil well mixed together. Lands so managed an air of ceremonious deference, admitted together. Lands so managed and the whole appearance of the aged man, who, with that they seemed like the very mansions whose picture is on the left of the earl's for he still remained faithful to him, and of death. The old man pointed out to me, whose picture is on the left of the earl's property the saw his one him somewhat formal and taciturn, I had assured me were blood-stains. There is ders to the contrary, and when it was a better mind; but when he spoke to him Alteration in the constituent parts of no occasion to complain of these freezing hardly an ancient mausion to be met with thought he would have killed him for it; of repentance, of faith, and of pardon from

excess of calcarious matter in the soil, it with a sort of gratified pride as we discuss-

those who had figured down to the time which he walked quickly past, as if anxious to hurry over them with as little notice as recital of his extraordinary tale. possible. 'This,' said he, of one of the municative with regard to the next picture in rotation.

Meanwhile, I had stopped to contemplate the first of the four portraits which he seemed so unwilling to notice. It was that of a very young woman of a remarkably sweet but melancholy countenance; & my curiosity being raised, I called him back, to ask if he had nothing to relate

Ah, there is enough to tell about them, the tale,' said the old man, mysteriously he was even in his childhood of such a shaking his head, half closing his eyes, & compressing his lips.

'There is, then, some story that belongs ointing up with his finger to the picture of the man which hung between his two

That is the 'Bloody Earl,' and strange and horrible things went on in this castle while he possessed it.' 'I am very fond of hearing such stories,'

said I, taking out my purse, and present-

ing him with two dollars, 'and I shall

think myself indebted to you if you will relate to me all you have hinted at. his pride was hurt by my offer; 'I never rather unwilling to satisfy your curiosity

see their history in their faces.'

' Right,' responded the old man. of sullen malignity to the countenance, in a manner brought up with him, and, as floor were drenched in his blood. the beholder.'

Go on, sir, said my guide.

beautiful woman, who seems to be de-

'And here,' I continued, 'I alone pertime, who seems, by his long curled hair, are sitting. his profusion of embroidery and lace, and

for themselves; but, in the meantime, I

soils is necessary when they contain any qualities when we entered a large apart- free from such sanguinary marks, and I in place of that, he took wonderfully to particular ingredient which causes them to ment, and he began to recount the exploits paid but small attention to them, being him, and turned so fond of him, that he

'You must know, eir, that I am the myself at liberty to divulge to any one, had the title and estates continued to descend from father to son in the old line; but they have passed to another branch of the family, who heed little the mention of such old stories. My grandfather was not it was that he had more to say with him than any one else, and enough to do he but no good, and I never care to repeat had to try to keep him out of mischief, for singularly cruel disposition, that, not content with torturing the dumb animals, he used to delight in beating and maining exclusively to these four portraits,' said I. all the country boys that came in his way, The old man came to my side, and, which his attendant was obliged to find some way of making up for to their parents. When he grew up to man's estate, this dishe fought with other young men, and in his always prefering to use the sword, because it was more butcher-like. About the time, however, of his father's death, & his coming to the title, his nature seemmanding admiration of her charms, and, when she was found one morning dead in of, all matted with gore. perhaps, of the style with which she has her bed, and every body thought she had An affirmative nod was all the in her first love. But my grandfather

be unproductive. If, on washing a sterile of the ancient heroes whose dark portraits anxious to hurry through the rooms, that could not bear him out of his sight: and soil, it is found to contain the salts of iron, ornamented the walls, and perceived that my guide might have leisure to begin the then he began to get gradually more soor any acid matter, it may be ameliorated I was nearly as well acquainted with them story he had promised me. This was the ciable; and when the next winter came, by the application of quicklime. A soil as himself. This historical knowledge of very chamber, however by way, I supcontaining sulphate iron, will be sterile, the family on my part seemed to estabbut top-dressing with lime, will convert lish me immediately in the good opinion which he had determined to tell it; and to London.....for the young man was an the sulphate into manure. If there be an of my guide, and he became animated having requested me to seat myself in a Englishman, the son of the sister of the high backed chair which stood by the side earl's father, who married a pobleman of may be improved by the application of ed the merits of each individual named by of the bed, and apologised for sitting that country. It was in the swaggering down himself, on account of his age, he wicked times of Charles the Second, after At length, after having gone over all took possession of a low seat at some lit. this restoration; and so, in his carousings tle distance from mine, and leaving, by at the court, the earl's young cousin introof Charles the First, we arrived at some his position, the blood-stains, which were duced him to the lady whose picture you by the bed-side, full in view, he began the thought looked so bold. And bold & bad enough she was, for it was pretty well known that she had been one of the king's third generation of my family who have attendants. She was reckoned very beaufrom different strata, and are intimately next her and that lady on his other side served this noble house, and that it was tiful, and she played upon the lute and was his second wife, and that gentleman on from my father, to whom my grand-father sung to it in such a wonderful manner. the other hand of her was a relation of told it, that I learnt what I am about to that it seemed to bewitch every one who than to imitate the process of nature. The the family. He then became more comher straightway down to this castle, and his gay young cousin came with them. And then there were such doings as these old walls had never witnessed before, and the earl seemed never to take one moment to think, for multitudes of company, and above five years older than the Bloody masquerades, and hunting, and gambling, Earl, and brought up from a boy to attend and all manner of godless doings, that were of those whose resemblance he had thus upon him as his confidential servant. Thus enough to terrify any wise man to behold. But in some months my lady tired of this place, and would go to London again, and the earl would not consent, but swore nothing should make him leave it; and so there grew upon that, great disagreement between them; and she, being a daring woman, what did she do but set fire to the castle with her own hands, in hopes of obliging the earl to quit it! The fire was, however, discovered before it had done much damage, though some of the under wives, he said, in a subdued tone of voice, position showed itself in the many duels apartments are still blackened by the smoke. Well, in this scheme of going to London her husband thought she was partly prompted and abetted by his cousin, and so he hated as much as he had ever loved him, and then again he began to reed to be perfectly changed, for he then sume his old ferocious habits, and act and fell desperately in love with the Lady Maelate to me all you have hinted at.' ry, whose picture you passed so just a where my grandfather slept was close to Put up your purse, sir,' he said, as if judgment on; for she liked some other the earl's, and he always burnt a lamp; person, and it was only, they said, by her and being one night waked out of his sleep take money from strangers; and if I felt father's command that she married the earl; by the opening of the door, he looked up, and, indeed, it looked like it, for though and saw the earl enter, with his dark eyes with regard to what formerly happened she was greatly beloved for her kind heart, all bloodshot, and flashing with terrible here, it was because I am not in the hab and her mild and sweet manners, she al- and savage brightness, and his whole body it of mentioning it. But as you seem to ways seemed to be broken spirited, and trembling with the rage of his heart; and be anxious about it, and to be so well ac- it would have touched the hardest heart my poor grandfather grew sick with terror, quainted with the history of the family, I to look upon her. Well, the earl continu- not that he feared for himself, but he felt rill satisfy you. But first take a look at ed to doat upon his lady for some months sure that his master had been about some these four pictures, for I always think I after his marriage, and to seem quite a different man. Then he grew dissatisfied, being half undressed, the breast and sleeves Well, then, I replied, 'let me try if because his wife did not look happy; and of his shirt were all sprinkled with blood, I can read any thing of their fortunes in again all his ferocious nature returned with as though it had spouted out upon him from the same way. And to begin with this young lady: she looks gentle and patient, fierce wild animal that seemed to have But the earl left him little time for conand as if by that melancholy smile she been tamed for a little, break out again, jecture, as he told him directly, with diwas trying to conceal some inward sorrow. and be more dangerous than ever; and he abolical satisfaction, what he had just done would kill his most favourite horses and for his cousin. Upon that, my grandfather 'And this Bloody Earl,' as you have dogs on the most frivolous pretence, or on started out of bed, and passing the earl called him, has a singular expression in none at all, when that fit was on him, and flew up to this room, in the hope, that, if those large gloomy eyes, as if of incipient would threaten the lives of the domestics, life was not quite extinct, something might madness; & the stern mouth, which looks so that they dared not appear in his sight; be done for the poor young man; but it as though it could not smile, gives, with but he never offered to harm my grandfa- was too late; the last spark of life had the deep markings at its corners, and the ther, who was a pious man, and who could flowed out at his veins, for he was stabdark sallow hue of the complexion, a look not bear to leave him, because he had been bed in many places, and the bed and this which seems to breathe a death-chill on he minded him more than any body, he there he that was so young, and had been always hoped, one day or other, to see him so gay and so thoughtless but the night mend by his good advice; but, alas! that before, lay with his shirt all open and torn But as to this lady on his left hand, I day never came. Well, sir, to continue, in the struggle, his breast covered with see in her only a somewhat bold-looking the poor young lady we were speaking of wounds, and his long, curled, and sweethad not been married to him a twelvemonth, scented hair, that he used to be so proud

'Now, then,' said I, wound up to the been playing on the lute she holds in her died of a broken heart, for being crossed last pitch of horror and disgust, the brus tal miscreant would surely meet his reward.

'One would have thought so indeed,' about her, and that there was nothing dis- replied the old man; 'but that was a reign ceive a very handsome young fop of his composed about that bed, beside which you when money could do any thing; and so the 'Bloody Earl' bought himself off with What, said I, feeling much interested a great ransom from his just punishment, the number of rings on his slender white in what he had told me of the interesting and got the king's pardon under pretence young lady, 'was it on this bed, theu, that of derangement, and on bail for a great she drew the last breath of her ill-fated sum being given by his wife that she would 'You shall judge presently, sir,' said my existence! But you have said there were keep him under confinement in this castle rooms were fitted up for him below, and 'That blood,' replied the old man, 'was strongly secured with bolts and bars; and white hairs, and the grave and respectable faded, and the whole appeared so gloomy, in this way for two or three years, the gay for he was no more deranged than he had me, and became my guide through its various apartments. If I at first thought to save the castle, and he made shift to see him, in spite of his or portunity, he used to try to bring him to the castle, and he was apartments. If I at first thought to see him, in spite of his or portunity, he used to try to bring him to the castle, and he was apartments. If I at first thought he speke to him.

ty seemed in a manner natural, yet it and his other evil habits might have been corrected and got much the better of, if he had not been so foolishly indulged in his cidedly beneficial. childhood and youth by his doating parents. But I have not told you all his evil yet: for after he was shut up, he confessed to arrival of the Commissioners, and the new my grandfather that he had destroyed his first sweet wife, by giving her a sleeping draught, and then running a long gold wire through her heart, because he was jealous of what he considered her continued attachment to her first love; and that he had version of the Land Company ... the control murdered his cousin from the same motive of the Executive-and the introduction of of jealousy. Now sir to finish my strange and melancholy story, the earl, after he had Council. They (the Assembly) had placed been two years shut up, grew mad in reality, and then he were himself out in his tion. He submitted then that the time furious fits of rage, and wasted away and soon died; and they said his last bad lady came to great want before she table would be passed, and receive the left the world, by means of her gambling seal of their Lordships' approbation. The and other extravagances.

As I threw a backward glance, when I had left the castle, on its noble avenue of of Sir Francis Bond Head, and the general gigantic trees, where the rank and tall trees were growing unmolested, on the ancient mands of the Assembly generally were pile, whose stately tower showed by the weather stains on their grey stones, that manded the absolute disposal of the whole decay had begun its work of destruction revenues—they wished the Crown properand thought on the gay and grand carousals that had once been held there, I felt, while the King himself to the condition of a the story of some of its unhappy inmates was still fresh in my memory, the small necessary connection of rank and wealth with happiness and virtue, and felt grateful that I had been born in that mediocrity of station, where I was not tempted by worldly greatness to forget the paths of rectitude.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Monday, May 8. LOWER CANADA.

Lord Brougham presented a petition from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, complaining of certain grievances, and praying for an enquiry. The noble Lord stated, that among the principal objects which the prayer of the petition besought the House to aid them in obtaining was, an servants must be paid; but he did not put extension of the elective principles to the legislative council of that colony; a repeal of the Act for establishing a land company of the Act for establishing a land company; of the temper and conduct of the British complete parliamentary control over the to the Canadians, though he admitted they whole of the lands, and over the revenue had many things to complain of. It was and expenditure of the colony. He would give no opinion upon either the statements, the redress of their real grievances should the arguments, or the prayer of the petition; but he would admit that he did not ferred to establish a committee for the entirely concur with that part of it which referred to the Land Company's charter. The petition had passed the House by a majority of eight to one.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th of May, Lord Glenelg rose and moved that the Resolutions relative to the Government of Lower Canada, which had been brought from the other house, should be taken into consideration; and he claimed their Lordship's indulgence, while he entered into a statement of the case. His Lordship did so in great detail. The subject was one of the most important which d ever been submitted to th Government. Step by step, concessions of Lord Ripon, because Lower Canada machinery by which the trade with Amerada, the Report of the Committee had the revenues had been renounced, sufficient the Bank of the United States for facilito the representation of Delegates. The to grant or withhold supplies. contest was now between the French and Euglish inhabitants of Canada, the The Earl of Aberdeen said he under-

above, he was always distressed, and distressed distressed distressed, and distressed distressed distressed, and distressed distresse appointed in his hopes of any good change, doubt. The English were not fairly rep- provide the means of defraying the Colo- April: for he got quite furious, and used to ut-ter such dreadful words as made him shudder; and my grandfather, who could not ecutive Council was imperfect, and that the notion of interfering with the power of cing a species of state paper to replace, or, help feeling attached to him, because he the composition of the Legislative council the House of Assembly had, himself been had always, even in his worst moods, was vicious in practice. The Land compa- a member of the Government which made shown regard for him, used to take on sad- ny had conferred great benefit on the proly when he considered his wretched and vince, although distasteful to the French prayed that an impeachment might be dilost condition, and always thought, that Party. The possessions of the Crown though his singular blood-thirsty propensi- were adequate for all the purposes of the and his colleagues, for so unconstitutional Civil Government, without recurring to the and menstrous an interference with the mother country. The emancipation of power of refusing supplies. Montreal from feudal dues would be de-His Lordship then described the events tent.

demands made by the Assembly. They

had addressed Lord Gosford in a tone of

whole of their demands-insisting upon

the repeal of the Tenures Act-the subthe Elective principle into the Legislative the colony under an interdict of all Legislahad arrived when Parliament should interfere; and hoped the Resolutions on the question at issue was no minor grievance. Here his Lordship eulogized the conduct conduct of the other colonies. The denot, and could not be granted. They dety to be at their discretion, and to reduce mere pensioner. That was a proposition which could not be indulged with a moment's consideration. They next demanded that the Executive Council should have the power of dismissing the Civil Officers; but this was a power which rather became an independent state, than a colony; and the dismissal of the Governor himself might be looked upon as the next step. The third demand was an Elective Council; but this would place the fortunes of the British people under the absolute control of the French party. Such demands affected the sovereignty of the King, and he appealed to their Lordships whether they ought to be acceded to. The right to stop the supplies, had never, except on one memorable occasion, been resorted to to effect an organic change. The public their case on the grounds of humanity, but on national justice. He did not approve however, due to the British population that not be longer delayed. His Lordship prepurpose of suggesting public improvements in Canada, and to settle the various disputes between the two provinces. His Lordship concluded by saying, that such a committee would enable the colonists to appreciate the feelings of the Imperial Government, and that it would establish a

The Earl of Ripon defended his own Brougham objected at some length to the House.

firmer system of good Government through

the North American Colonies.

The Duke of Wellington said he did not mean to object to the Resolutions, but The Province of Quebec was surrendered he did not comprehend whether the Noble to England by the treaty of Paris. In Lord meant to bring in a Bill, or, when 1791 an Act was passed, dividing the ter- the Resolutions passed, write to his Exritory into two Provinces, and a Constitute cellency the Governor of Canada to seize vince, which was then declined on the Majesty, he could not understand that principle was adopted, and from that peri- how money belonging to Canada could be Courier follows:od to 182S, a constant struggle prevailed seized by virtue of a Resolution of Parliahad been extorted, but without effect. never manifested any disposition to make ica has been carried on, it occurs to us, His Lordship alluded to the Committee of provision for the administration of justice that the Bank of England might advanta-1828, and the result of its labours. In Can- by learned and independent men. When geously come to some understanding with been much applauded, but subsequently security was not taken from the Assembly. tating trade in the mean time. Were the inveighed against. Here his Lordship It was shameful to see Judges literally Bank of the United States to give credits ed liquors paying duties, and the other entered into a long detail of the finance starved and borrowing money, and even for the purchase of goods in England, our recommendations of the country, be requestion, and complimented the Assem- pawning their clothes to secure a scanty export trade would immediately revive; spected, and for the purpose of collecting bly upon the propriety of its conduct subsistence. His Majesty's Government and the advantage of this to America would subscriptions in their several wards in aid up to 1828. The concession made by the and Parliament had something else to do be, that the price of cotton, the great arti- of the funds of this committee.' Act of the Ist and 2d Will. IV. was than carrying on the Government of Cana- cle of American export, and which must not received as was expected. The House da. He, for one, would not consent that necessarily be low when our manufactures and responsible Government. We trust of Assembly made no provision for the Canada or any other country living under his Majesty's protection, in addition to the vanced. The Bank of England might give had at all been made. In 1834, the nine-twe resolutions were passed, and in 1835 after, there would be any plan to give an House ought to keep itself strictly within the Legislative council of the Province of lysis under which it is now labouring. Per others in their business, every body is inquiry. He justified the appointment of for remodelling the constitution of the An arrangement of the kind now sugges- individuals in their lawful callings.

former struggling for an ascendency over stood it was intended to replace the £30,-

this advance, for which the Assembly rected against the noble and learned Lord

The Resolutions were then agreed to, Lord Brougham, alone saying 'not con-

that had taken place in Canada after the

The Times of the 15th of May contains Lord Brougham's protest on the Resolu- ment, and create much distress, which the tions relative to Lower Canada. It con. 1e-action upon the commercial money sists of seven aritcles, of which we give an menace and defiance, and reiterated the abridgement :-

1. Because the Resolutions were all put to the vote at once.

2. Because though some of the Resolutions were justifiable, there were others which set justice and generosity at defi-

3. Because it is one of the fundamental principles of the British Constitution that no part of the taxes, levied upon the people, shall be applied to any purpose without their consent,

5. Because there is ground to hope, that the evils complained of in Canada might be obviated by the introduction of an Elective Council.

6. Because the spirit in which those proceedings were conceived, was adverse to the opinions and desires of the majority f the people of Lower Canada.

7. Because these proceedings so closely esembled the fatal measures that severed the United States from Great Britain, have their origin in principles, and derive support from reasonings, which form a contrast to the policy, during the latter years of the Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 12th. The Speaker took the Chair at the usual

Immediately after prayers had been said, Sir Francis Burdett, who had been just declared duly elected for Westminster, ap. peared at the bar supported by Lord Sanlon and Lord Sinclair, and proceeded on his crutches to the table for the purpose of taking the oaths. His appearance was the signal for one of the most extraordinary scenes we ever remember to have witness. ed within the walls of Parliament. There was at the time about three hundred members present....of these one half was seated on the Opposition benches, and a burst of the loudest and most deafening cheering proceeded from that side of the House. The Honorable Baronet had scarcely arrived at the table, when he was followed by Mr. Ellice, the new member for Huddersfield, (supported by Mr. Baines and Mr. Lampton,) and the shouts of applause from the ministerial side of the House were almost as loud as those of the Tory members. After the oaths had been administered, and the new members introduced to the Speaker Mr. Ellice proceeded to take his seat on the Ministerial side of the House, and of an administration whose treacherous pol-Sir Francis Burdett went over to the Opposition benches. The cheering was again renewed and lasted for a considerable time. The Honorable Baronet was congratulated conduct with respect to Canada. Lord bers, and shortly afterwards quitted the

From the Quebec Mercury.

The New York Evening Star quotes the London Courier as expressing an opinion, that all the commercial embarrassments could be finally arranged between tion given to each. Shortly after the es- the money in the Treasury of Canada, and the Bank of England and that of the Unitablishment of the Constitution in the Low-er Province, an offer was made by the a very unjust one. The Resolutions could be changes of the whole world could be House of Assembly to take upon itself not give that power. If the future revenues safely regulated and brought to a proper the whole of the civil expenses of the pro- were to be collected for the benefit of his standard, by a concert of action and mutu- tion; the recommendation of smuggling al confidence between those most import- being no doubt one of the 'recommendapart of Government; but in 1818 the proposition; but he could not understand aut institutions. The extract from the tions' which the said Committee is to see able fear of getting his feet damp, or of meeting

. Under existing circumstances, and con-

The interest taken in the novel system, so far as modern times may go, of introdurather, represent the unpaid debts of the American merchants, has not in the slightest degree abated. And the policy of this mode of relieving the parties connected with the American trade becomes hourly more questionable. We have always doubted the policy of President Jackson's crusade against the U. States Bank; the first affect has been to disarange the whole of our commercial interests; the second will be to throw many of the manufacturing classes out of employmarket of the United States is probably very likely to increase. Our able evening contemporary, the Standard, has the fellowing, with which we cordially agree :....

We think, however, that the time has now arrived for us to remind the public of a proposition, repeated 100 times in this journal-namely, the proposition, that there is not above ground, in the world, one-half, one quarter, or one-tenth of the gold and silver necessary to carry on domestic commerce and external trade, upon its present scale, throughout the earth. The proposition we have always accompanied by the corollary, that no one nation can even attempt to make gold and silver the exclusive instrument of its domestic commerce, without deranging trade universally, and disturbing the happiness of all mankind.

' We believe on the authority of many experienced monetary men that this corollary of the Standard cannot be easily con-

traverted.'

LIBERAL LIBERALITY.

The 'Permanent Central Committee of the County of Montreal' at its 'regular weekly meeting held at its room, Nelson's Hotel,' Montreal, on the 9th instant, has commenced business as a 'Committee of public safety,' and following in the steps of its worthy model during the reign of terror in France, has denounced the Canadien newspaper in this city and its 'editor,' whom it has adjudged to have 'betrayed the trust reposed in him, and the interests of his country.'

The following is the resolution copied from 'The Vindicator,' published at Montreal, and we presume that paper will be considered as good authority in the present instance:

'Resolved, -1. That this Committee felicitates their brethren, the Reformers of Quebec, on the firmness of which they have given new proofs, at the recent meeting of the citizens of the city and banlieue of Quebec; that we applaud their efforts, and witness with pleasure their firm & patriotic protest against the coercion of the British Ministry; that we partake particularly the centiments expressed by that meeting relative to the newspaper called the Canadien, which has endeavored, for a long time past, to sow division among our compatriots, and to serve as the instrument icy and intrigues are repelled by the country; that we consider it the duty of every Reformer no longer to support that paper, whose Editor has betrayed, and continues by Sir R. Bateson and other Tory Members, and shortly afterwards quitted the trust reposed in him, and the interests of his country.

> This decision is forwarded for execution als. the following order:

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the Secretaries of this Committee to the liberal Rep- round. The Sunday disease generally comes on resentatives of the several counties throughout this Province.'

regular system of espionage and proscriprespected.

Resolved, _4 That a Sub-Committee between the Assembly and the Executive ment. He was always opposed to the act sidering the complete annihilation of the of three members be now named, to sug- from his house. Sometimes his limbs are not gest such measures as they may think proper for the purpose of organizing the several wards of this city, and establishing local Sub-Committees of vigilance in each of these said wards, to see that the Resolutions against the consumption of import.

These men talk of freedom and good increased their demands. From 1832 to the power, should have elective facilities to the holders of such credits; enument as they would give us. We have the present time no prevision of the kind Legislative Assembles & Legislative countries to the holders of such credits; enument as they would give us. We have and, were it once known that some are the Commissioners had been appointed. elective council to Canada. Referring to vigor would be given to the trade of both tablishments of the 92 resolutions men, The present state of Canada required much the fourth Resolution, it would be much consideration; and dealing with it, the better to say, it is inadvisable to make ed from the state of prostration and parathe constitution. He said the loyal ought to be encouraged by a redress of grievver would consent that the House of Aslaps some other means may be suggested for supplying the temporary aid to comnation of men erecting themselves into ances. Haste and precipitation were to sembly should be paramount in Canada; merce which at present is so necessary be deprecated. Some were, no doubt, and he objected to the Resolutions that with a view to all the great interests of condemning them without a hearing, & sendanxious for prompt measures; but the duty they were not sufficiently precise on this both countries; but we have not heard ing their decrees to be executed throughof Government was to act upon mature in- point. He thought there was a necessity of any thing that is so likely to be effectual. ont the Province, to the manifest injury of The following is from the City article or privately to excite them against him by theless, may be traced to one original family, so

a betrayer of his country, &c. &c.

One would have thought, at least, that common decency would have taught those who are interested in the newspaper presses of the party, not to be concerned in a measure tending to increase the circulation of their papers at the expense of the Canadien; but there is nothing sacred to party zeal, when it serves as a cloak to individual interest and ambition. Why should morality and fair-dealing be expected from men who have accustomed them. selves, politically, to contemn the law and the lawful authorities? We shall see, however, if there is meanness enough in this community to second or submit to the authority of those of the permanent Committees; the incipient tyranny of pretended 'Reformers,' and friends to liberty,-Quebec Gazette.

For the Missiskoui Standard. THE FIRE SIDE.-No. 28

Many there are, from the infirmities to which we are born heirs, and which old age generally brings in its train, such as general debility of the constitution, deafness, loss of sight and memory, who cannot attend public worship on the Lord's day. Pious persons of this description, who are denied the privileges of their dearest affections, mourn over their privations, though they know, at the same time, that the blessings of the Almighty are not confined to 'Temples made with hands.' Their confinement is not their choice, but the wise dispensation of their Creator, shewing by this course of dealing, that they were not made for a long continuance in the world, nor the world as their ultimate enjoyment and home, and wisely serves to wean their minds from the entanglements of perishable objects, and, through the blessing of God, to lead them to place their affections on things above.

In the same predicament are many of the mov thers of children, as also those that are confined to the duties of the sick-room. Mothers and the nurses of the sick have important duties, works of necessity and mercy, to perform, the same on the Lord's day as en any other. God does not require impossibilities. Though the public assemblies of the Church cannot be approached by them, yet, if they have the will, they are where an allmerciful God is sure to hear prayer. That alla gracious Being who 'loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob,' condescends nevertheless, to dwell with those who are 'of a contrite and humble spirit,' and to hear the praye er of sincerity and faith in the chambers of sick-

But there are others who, if they have no physical infirmities to complain of, are at no loss to imagine that they have sufficient excuses to require the sabbath as a nursing day. While we are in the world, we never can be altogether, for a long time, free of all bodily complaints. We are sometimes neither really sick, nor really well. Under circumstances of this kind, many will make out to keep above board through the week, making up their minds to take medicines and send for the physican, and be sick on Sunday, with a view to get all over it, so as to be ready for business on Monday. I do not allude here to cases of real sickness, but merely to such as were actually put off, when physicians are most unnecessarily and most unjustly called away from their families, their duties and the means of grace, to minister to the whims of thoughtless individu-

But there are other Sunday maladies to be complained of, much more common-which are sure to come on regularly as the Lord's day comes early in the mornings of that day before the pas tient leaves his couch, and disposes bim to remain where he is, and to indulge in a little more slumber for his good after a week's hard toil-When he gets up he feels a kind of chill about the regions of the heart, and a sort of unaccounta lion, or some other bugbear, should he venture out on a road which takes a particular direction only weak but absolutely unable to bear his body on the road to which I have alluded. There are however some, for all are not absolutely alike, nor overcome in the same way, who, so far arouse themselves as to venture on the dreaded road, and after a mighty exertion, for which they deserve the warmest commendation, do actually arrive at the solemn assembly where the people called christians meet on the Lord's day; but then the coldness of their mournful disease still hanging about them, and the debility of their bodily or gans, after their painful struggles on the way, render rest, now more than ever, of paramount necessity. They had undergone a great fatigue, in the hope of being rewarded by sweet enjoy" ment on their arrival. But, unfortunately, for them, the disease, under which they complain, is, like all other diseases incident to mankind, sub ject to much uneasiness if long kept in the same position. Time is felt to move slowly along: and we all know that nothing is harder to bear, than the slow movement of time's chariot wheels, when we suffer under the pangs of a tedious disease. Persons suffering under disease are frequently heard to lament their inability to attend public worship on the Lord's day : but it is the peculiar symptom of the one under consideration, that a complaint of this nature has never yet been heard. the Commission; and admitted that he did North American colonies, so as not to leave the dworld make no addition to the issues of the subscribers to the Canadien disliked.

The Sunday disease, no doubt, is owing to many of the subscribers to the Canadien disliked. not like the idea of giving implicit credit it in the power of the House of Assembly of the Bank; and would rather, as it apto the representation of Delegates. The to grant or withhold supplies.

The bunday disease, no doubt, is owing to the subscribers to the Canadien disliked the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right causes; but like the great variety of nations and the paper or its editor, they had a right cause of the paper or its editor, they had a right cause of the paper or its editor, they had a right cause of the paper or its editor, they had a right cause of the paper or its editor, they had a right cause of the paper or its editor. pears to us, tend to prevent the issue of to give up their subscriptions; but no one tribes and peoples which inhabit the earth, though doubtful and troublesome (if we may apply has a right to interfere between a person evidently differing among themselves in languages, in business and his customers, or publicly customs, manners, laws and complexion, never

properly so called, may be resolved into one. It they are absolved from their allegiance— exposed. We have copied from the seated in the heart, and is distinguished by very representations knowingly made entirely. is seated in the heart, and is distinguished by very representations knowingly made entirely of the Constitutionalists and of the Times, celebrated physicians, who, in their day and gen- devoid of truth.' No doubt this language on the event of this contest Quebec eration, had exerted themselves to the very utmost of their power to effect a cure, by the name and title of 'AN EVIL HEART OF UNBELIEF.' They what was the use of coming to a collision, called it evil, because its invariable symptoms have when nothing was to follow, but only an ever been found in departing from the living exhortation to eschew all meetings of an God.' The physicians have prescribed an effect- equivocal character,' and 'to discontinue ual cure which, when faithfully received and ap- all writings of an exciting and seditious plied, has never been known to fail. It is still tendency? The exhortation is addressed they call, but more especially so on the Lord's day. 'Seek ye the Lord while he may be found: are directed to all magistrates, militia ofcall ye upon him while he is near. Let the wick. acers, peace officers, and others, good sub-. J. R.

appear, he must give us his real name, and then we shall take his letter into consideration:

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JUNE 27, 1837.

the House of Lords, when he moved the day's paper, that the Cars leave St. Johns the House of Lords, when he moved the passing of Lord John Russell's Resolutions, at 5 of the clock, A. M. for the 6 o'clock Providence, chiefly depend; And whereas respecting the affairs of Canada, on the 9th Boat, thus, allowing from 7 A. M. to 5 P. at such meetings evil disposed and design-May, that, from the year 1818 to 1828, M. in Montreal for the transaction of bu-'a constant struggle prevailed between the Assembly and the Executive Government, out freight, intended for the Townships by and opinions, inconsistent with loyal duty that, step by step, concessions had been exwards, in the same speech, if correctly re- very probably by the same trip, as the Cars ported, his Lordship complimented the same extorting, unsatisfied Assembly, 'upon the propriety of its conduct up to 1828.' It is rather difficult to reconcile the two statements. His Lordship says that ' the contest was now between the French and the English inhabitants, the former struggling for an ascendency over the latter. We think that the 'contest' is between loyalty and rebellion-between those who 'struggle' to maintain the constitution, and tween the true subjects of the King, whether French or English, Scotch, Irish, Americans or Germans, and the avowed enemies of the King and the constitution.

His Lordship after conceding that the composition of the Legislative council, was vicious in practice,' will not yield an Elective council,' because 'this would place the fortunes of British people under the absolute control of the French party.' Ve- Post Office Surveyor, has now furnished ry strange reasoning indeed! Is it the Time Bills' for direction on this route, preservation of a 'council vicious in prac- so that it can in future be ascertained where tice' that is going to secure as from ' the His Lordship has furnished ample proofs tected. We confidently expect that this it has become my duty as the reprein his speech of the vicious practices of the Assembly, but where is his Lordship's proofs of the viciousness of the Legislative council? The speech does Deputy P. M. G. redresses every reasonanot furnish them. His Lordship did 'not ble ground of complaint, when the same is approve of the temper and conduct of the made known to him. British to the Canadians, though he admitted, they had many things to complain of. in a Bill, founded on the Canada Resolu- 199, St. Paul Street, Montreal. tions, in order to carry them into effect.

mation of his Excellency Lord Gosford, Francis Burdett for Westminster against against seditious meetings. Of this act of Mr. Leader, the Radical candidate, by a the Executive, the opinions entertained & tle importance is attached, when it is conexpressed, are very unfavorable. That, sidered that this may be taken as a fair of the Quebec Mercury, is the most favor- trial of strength between the Whig Reable we have seen. It allows it to be formers and the Radical Destructives of a very powerful body of electors, forming a large proportion of the population of the metropolis, and because the candidates enin our opinion, at the wrong end where it tered the lists fairly opposed to each othshould have been decided and energetic. er for a trial of strength; the honorable In its descriptive part of the causes which Baronet, who is now re-seated, having vacalled it forth, the language used has, unquestionably, put an end to all further quished his seat for Bridgewater, to wage attempts at conciliation. 'Resistance of the battle with the old and tried reformer. the lawful authority of the King and Par- The result has shewn that the noisy brawlliament—evil disposed and designing men—artifice and misrepresentations—statements

and shuttle ground political clubs, assumed to speak the voice of the majority of the and opinious inconsistent with loyalty, and Electors of Westminster are mere impu-

kept on hand, and is always administered by the ed forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his jects throughout the Province. Many of thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, & the Magistrates who are in 'the insidious he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, designs, have obtained their J. P.s from for he will abundantly pardon.' Isalah 55: 6. 7. his Excellency within the last six months. The Proclamation is 'mild' where it ought To Correspondents,- A real Reformer' has to have been strong. Good subjects, been received, but if he is desirous that he should however, will obey the exhortation, though not particularly addressed to them, but whether they will obey the command, which pointedly is, we are not certain.

Our neighbors in this district will see Lord Glenelg allowed, in his speech in from the Railroad advertisement, in this siness; -giving them the chance of sending deavoured to spread abroad statements the one of the clock Boat. This freight is to His Majesty and with the acknowledged torted, but without effect.' Shortly after- sure to reach St. Johns that evening, and principles of the Constitution, injurious to then do not leave Laprairie till an hour after the arrival of the Boat :....thus admitting of a compliance with the first regulation which requires 'that all freight shall be delivered at either end of the Road or Ferry, half an hour before the time of starting; whereas the trips at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. from Montreal are arranged for despatch, and the Cars proceed immediately. Persons going to, or coming from, Montreal with freight, may, by sending it on a those who 'struggle' to subvert it-be- trip ahead, be sure that it will reach its destination (accidents excepted) as soon as

> Our packages have been frequently de. tained at the Bedford Post Office, from Tuesdays till Fridays, in consequence of the time unnecessarily occupied by the so that it can in future be ascertained where the fault, if there shall be any, may be detected. We confidently expect that this arrangement will accompany the same and to allow 2d.—No freight to be regularly Way-Billed 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser. part of the Couriers. Here we beg leave listen to the language of reason, respect vered at the Station House.
>
> St. Johns for Laprairie to observe the prompt manner in which the

We have received the 1st No. of 'The others. This must mean that the British have good cause to complain against the French party. Register' published at Montreal. Its des and consent of His Majesty's Executive Who will not complain when he is trod sign, as the Title imports, is to serve as Council of this Province, hereby most solupon reviled, abused, & menaced? Would a medium of communication between the emaly exhort all the subjects of His Mahis Lordship have us to smile and fawn different Baptist churches in Canada.' It of peace and good order, to discontinue all when we are abused and oppressed? As gives us pleasure to find that it does not writings of an exciting and seditious tenin the other case, his Lordship himself run into the popular conceit of a spurious, dency, and to eschew all meetings of a shews that the revolutionists are seeking impracticable liberality, which is sure, to have the British under their absolute whatsoever may be professed, to be all on Magistrates in & throughout the Province, control, so in this, the same Noble Lord one side. This Periodical is a Baptist all Officers of Militia, Peace Officers and shews that we 'have many things to com . publication, and the advocate of Baptist others His Majesty's good Subjects, to opplain of, but what proof does his Lordship principles, but without the least indication pose and frustrate the insidious designs bring to fix upon us the charge of possess- that we have seen of uncharitableness toing both 'temper and conduct' against the wards others. This is as it should be. We Canadians, to merit his disapprobation? allow the same liberty to others which we which their religion and future happiness Not the least shadow of proof. The res- claim-that of professing and maintaining depend. olutions passed. Time will try their ef- our own principles. The present No. is fects. On the 18th May, Lord John Rus- very good with regard to both matter and sell, in the House of Commons, brought manners. It is published by W. Greig,

The political news which we consider We have this day inserted the Proclast of the most importance is the return of Sir the principles of the Constitution ... tending dent pretenders, and in the hour of trial days,

in like manner the causes of the Sunday sickness, to persuade his Majesty's subjects that they have been completely defeated and



Province of Lower Canada.

GOSFORD.

is Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Baron Worlingham of Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, Vice

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain of His Majesty's Subects, in different parts of this province, have recently held public meetings, and thereat adopted resolutions having for their object the resistance of the lawful authorities of the King and parliament, and the to exhibit by that time, will be deprived of the subversion of the laws, on the observance privilege of competing afterwards. of which the welfare and happiness of all the lawful authority of His Majesty and of His Parliament, and tending to persuade His Majesty's Subjects that they are absolved from their allegiance, that they can no longer depend on the parent State for justice and Protection, and that they must seek for the same, when a convenient opportunity offers, by other means :...

And whereas it is both my resolution and my duty to maintain and defend to the utmost, against all such unlawful proceedings and attempts, the undoubted prerogatives and powers of His Majesty and His Parliament, in order to maintain and secure the Institutions both civil and religious of His Canadian Subjects, and to grous of His Canadian Subjects, and to day preserve peace and good government in Children half price, this Province :-

And whereas upon the occasions afores said representations have knowingly been to swerve from their allegiance, and of producing a belief that the Parliament province, and is about to adopt oppressive

self most earnestly to the people of this Province, in the confidence that they will unanimously those precepts of just subordination inculcated by the Laws of their country, and by no act of reckless indiscretion, either compromise their present hapof its arrival to the owner or consignee.

V3 11-6w. piness and future prosperity, or permit those June 13. anent interests to be compromised by

dangerous or equivocal character; and I do hereby enjoin and strictly command all al patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the Magistrates in & throughout the Province, business will be continued at his old stand, in adverted to in this Proclamation, and to preserve by their loyal co-operation, the vigour and inviolability of the Laws, on

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thrity seven and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

Secretary of the Province.

By His Excellency's Command: D. DALY.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at FRELIGHSBURG.

on the 26th instant.

Robert Aitkin, Henry Baker 2, Henry Daker 2, Langdon Simpson, John Haulten C Simeon Darling, John Haulten C Care of O. J. Kemp, Mr. Monteith, Loseph Domar Job Chadsey, John Haulten Cowen, Miss Stickney, Layton Johnson, Mr. John B. Clark, 3 Joseph Domang, Frazier Jenne, ir. Captain Hawley, John Krans, Hosea Chaplin, James Bates,

Died.

In Hemmingsford, on Thursday the 8th inst., Leon Frederick Lalanne, son of Leon Guillaume Lalanne, Esquire, aged 7 years 2 months and 27

TEMPERANCE.

HE Annual meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church, in this village, on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The object of calling this meeting thus early, is for the purpose of electing one or more persons as Delegates to represent the said Society, at the General Temperance Convention to be held at Montreal, on Wednesday the 5th July next, at ten o'clock A. M. Therefore, it is hoped that there will be a general attendance of members. The election of Officers for the ensuing year will take place, and an Address may be expected.

By order of the President, S. P. LALANNE, Secretary. Frelighsburg, 24th June, 1837.

Notice.

Meeting of the Officers and Members of the County of Rouville

Upper Canada and Lower Canada,
Admiral of the same, and one of His
Majesty's Honorable Privy Council, &c.

will be held at the house of Mr. OLIVER FLAGE,
Inkeeper at Clarenceville, on Saturday the 15th
of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the pur-Agricultural Society, pose of entering to the Secretary, agreeable to the Bye-Laws, all such Farms, Crops, &c. &c. as they intend to have adjudged by the Judges to be appointed for that purpose; and also, all Animals, Domestic Manufacture, &c. &c., that they intend to exhibit at the next Animal Exhibition for the County. And all persons who shall neglect to

> D. L. LEWIS, Secretary, C. R. A. S. Clarenceville, 14th June, 1837.

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

n WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, and until further notice. From Laprairie. From Montreal. Princess Victoria 9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M. From St. Johns. From Laprairie. Princess Victoria.
6 o'clock, A. M.

5 o'clock, A. M.

9 'A. M.
2 'P. M. 10 ½ ' A.M. 3 ' P.M. ON SUNDAYS. From St. Johns.

Cars, by Locomotive.

8 o'clock, A. M. From Montreal.

Princess Victoria.
10 o'clock, A. M. And from Laprairie, the Boat will leave on ar rival of the Cars, and the Cars on arrival of the

First class Passengers through . 5s. 0d. Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to made entirely devoid of truth, for the purpose of inducing His Majesty's subjects regularity be observed in the receiving and deliv-

ering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

Ist.—All freight intended to cross the Rail-Couriers in transporting the mail from St. of the United Kingdom has violated road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of Johns to Philipsburg, and thence by Fres or intends to violate the just rights and the Line, half an hour before the regular time of lighsburg to Bedford. W. H. Griffin, Esq. privileges of His Majesty's subjects in this departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed

be removed with all despatch.
4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and

not intended for Lake Champlain, will be deliv-

will be delivered at the Station House. 6th .- Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given

New Hirm ew Goods.

HE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liber Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP. Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

Flour for Sale. HE undersigned would inform the public that he has a good supply of FLOUR,

on hand and for Sale at his Mill. ABRAM LAGRANGE. St. Armand, June 16th, 1837.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, N the evening of the 8th instant from the pasture of Mr. William Fuller, in Dunham a dark sorrel English

Mare,

seven years old, with a white stripe in the fores head, and switch tail. Whoever will return said mare, or give information to Mr. William Fuller, of Dunham or the sybscriber, where she may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.

NATHAN TIBBITS.

Brome, June 16, 1837.

Notice.

HE undersigned has removed his Office to

Attorney.

V3 9-3w

Montreal, 5th June, 1837.

Valuable

HE subscriber is disposed to let for a term of years, the whole of his property at BEDFORD, consisting of a

Grist-Mill.

containing seven Run of Stones, including the necessary machinery for making Oatmeal, a Carding-Machine

AND Clothier's Shop, a Turning Lathe, propelled by water;—and after the first of Novembr, 1838, his

Saw-Mill, Store, Ware-House, Distillery, & Dwelling House,

at present occupied by
P. H. MOORE, Esq.
He will also let for a term of years, his Sawing Establishment,

at the Lower Falls, on Pike River. The above property is well situated for business, perhaps not surpassed by any other in the country; and will be let separately to different persons, if required. The terms will be made favorable. The Lessee will, however, be required to keep it at all times in a perfect state of repair; able allowance will be made in the estima-

a suitable anovation of rent for this purpose.

ROBERT JONES.

V3 Bedford, June 17, 1837. V3 10tf

Notice.

ROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the first of May, five Yearling



Heifers.

and one Yearling STEER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take

JOHN LEVITT.
Dunham, June 17th, 1837. V8 10tf

Notice WICH

TO CHELSEA & GREEN-Pensioners!!

A Commissariat Officer will attend at Frosts village, on the 11th, and at Drummondville on Friday the 14th July, next, for the purpose of identifying and paying such Pensioners rssiding in the Eastern Townships, as may appear before

COMMISSA R 37. Montreal, 2d Jun e, lg 1

Wool Carding. HE subscriber would beg to intimate to his

friends and the public, that his CARDING MACHINES are in complete order for business; and that he

holds himself it readiness to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.
R. V. V. FRELIGH.

Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

Notice

S hereby given that from and after the Ist day of May next, Wharfage dues, at the rate of ten pence per ton, will be levied on all goods landed or shipped at the Wharf of the British American Land Company at Port Saint Francis.

Office of the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke, April 24, 1837.

Fitz Walter



THIS beautiful Horse, formerly owned by Col JONES, of Montreal will stand for Mares the present Season, at the following plas-

On Mondays, at the stable of Zenas Reynolds, in Frelighsburg; on Tuesdays, at the stable of D. F. Carpenter, Abbott's Corner on Wednesdays, at the stable of Peter Moule, Pigeon Hill; on Thursdays, at Philipsburg, Mississay, Exp. on Thursdays, at Philipsburg, Missiskoul. Bay; on Fridays, at the stable of Capt Fo. tin, Henry-ville; and at the stable of the Hon. Robert Jones, Badford.

Bedford, on Saturdays. Walter

Was Sired by the celebrated Blood Horse SIR WALTER. & is so well known in the country generally, that any particular discription of him is unnecessary. As a sire he has been tested by several gentlemen in this county. His stock is not surpassed by that of any other Horse.

The TERMS are—\$2,00 the Leap \$4,00 the Season; and insurance agreed upon at the time of putting. GRAIN will be received in payin the month of January next, to be delivered at the Stands of Said Horse. EPHRAIM CROCKER.

Stanbridge, May, 1837. The Canadian



HIS splendid Dapple Grey Canadian Horse, will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the following places, viz;—
At Upper Stanbridge Mills, on Mondays; Dunham Flat, on Tuesdays; Frelighsburg, on Wednesdays; Pigeon Hill, on Thursdays; Mr. E. Crossett's, on Fridays; and on Saturdays at Missiskoni Bay.

Missiskoui Bay.
TERMS—\$3,00 the Leap, \$5,00 the Season surance to be agreed upon.
Payment in Merchantable Grain, on the 1st of

St. Gabriel Street, in the house adjoining the Stores of Messrs. McDonell & Holmes, opposite the Old North West Buildings.

The Adjoining January, delivered at my Store.

Farmers, and others disposed to improve the breed of Horses, for the Carriage, Collar or Saddle, are requested to examine the shape and gait the store deciding, upon any other. die, are requested to examine the order of this Horse, before deciding upon any other w. W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, May 10th, 1837.

From an English paper of 1835.

CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT. The day was dark, the markets dull,
The 'Change was thin, Gazettes were full,
And half the town was breaking;
The countersign of cash was 'stor!'
Bankers and Bankrupts shut up Shop,
And honest hearts were aching.

When near the Bench, my fancy spied A faded form, with hasty stride, Beneath grief's burden stooping,—Her name was Credit, and she said, Her father, Trade, was lately dead, Her mother, Commerce, drooping.

The smile that she was wont to wear Mas withered by the hand of care,
Her eyes had lost their lustre:
Her character was gone, she said,
For basely she had been betrayed,
And nobody would trust her.

That honest Industry had tried To gain fair Credit for his bride, And found the lady willing; But ah! a Fortune Hunter came, And Speculation was his name, A. Rake not worth a shilling.

The villain was on mischief bent,
He gained both Dad and Mam's consent,
And then poor Credit snarted;
He filched her fortune and her fame—
He fixed a blot upon her name,
And left her broken hearted.

When thus poor Credit seemed to sigh Her cousin Confidence came by, (Methinks he must be clever;) For when he whispered in her ear, She checked the sigh, she dried the tear, And smiled as sweet as ever.

THE DISGUISED LOVER.

My dear Tom had a natural affection for dirt, or rather dirt had an affection for Tom. It is to him what gold was to Midas; whatever he touches turns to dirt. and a little squint eyed?" No matter how white the cravat.....no mat. ter how immaculate the vest, the moment it comes within the sphere of Tom's influence, its whiteness is gone; it is immaculate no longer. Dogs, sweeps and lamplighters never pass him without leaving upon his breast unequivocal marks of their presence. Once, and once only, I saw and learn your success. So, good mornhim cross the street without encounter- ing. ing the wheels of a carriage. I opened my mouth to congratulate him, and before 1 could utter one word, it was filled with mud. The careless blockhead lay at my feet, full length in the gutter. At my earnest solicitation, he once purchased a suit precisely mud color. It was a capi- ray is. As soon as he saw me enter dres- in addition. tal idea. He crossed the street three times, he walked half a mile and returned, in appearance at least, unscathed. The thing was unprecedented. True, he was welcomed by the affectionate caresses of a dog that had been enjoying the coolness of a neighboring horsepond; true he resolved a shower bath from the wheels of an ownibus. But to plaster mud on Tom's previous evening....a country cousin, he previous evening...a country cousin, he country cousin, he could be a country cousin, he could be country cousin...a country cous

paint on his back _it was friend Tow; he had been leaning against some newly

painted window blind.

His man Cæsar declares, that he can't clean linen makes.' see de use of brack a boot when he never stay bracked,' and his washerwoman with a proper regard for her own reputation, has been compelled to discard him, not from any ill-will, but, as she declared with uplifted hands, ' if any one should ask me if I washed Mr. Smith's clothes, what could I tell them !' But there were very few things in this world with which Tom could have more easily dispensed, than the services of his washerwoman.

Having no other amusement. ing I strolled over to Tom's room. As I ascended the stairs, I heard his voice in a very decided tone, But it must be done, and so there is an end to it.'

'Really,' was the reply, 'any thing within the limits of possibility, but to make a coat in ten hours....! will promise any thing in the world, but I really fear I shall not be able to perform.'

'If double your price would be any

object-

' Certainly, sir, if you insist upon it; certainly. I will put every man in my shop upon it; it shall be done in time-Good morning, sir,'

The door opened, and a fellow with shears and measures passed out. What should Tom be doing with a tailor?

Just the man I wanted to see, he exclaimed. 'I require your advice upon a very important affair, which of these cravats do you think most becoming?' and he spread before me some half dozen of every hue and fashion.

' Now what in the name of all that is wonderful, does this mean, Tom? A fancy ball, is it? You have chosen an excellent disguise; your nearest friends will not know you. But you cannot support that character: if you had taken that of a chimney sweep, now; but that would have been too natural. Tell me, truly Tom, what does all this mean.'

Why, the fact is, Frank,' passing a hand through his hair, redolent of macasa little more neat in future. You, doubt- age of Him to whose memory the day is sar, 'I have concluded-I think I shall be less, remember the good advice you gave me some time since; it has had an excellent effect I assure you.'

Now, it so happened, that of all the good follow it. So I could not attribute the ease. Who but a woman ever changed him

a new coat so suddenly.

had, indeed, some idea of colling on my Bristol, with his usual large package of

I hope.

Conviction began to flash upon me. young niece, Miss Julia, has no share in the road. One of the outside passengers, your visit, I suppose; I heard that she arrived in town last night.'

'Now, upon my word, Frank you mis
Well, my old buck, what will you take

'Now, upon my word, Frank you mistake me entirely—when I—that is, when for your pack?' I...I did not know any thing about it :' 'And so you were there last night, too!

Really this is getting along bravely.' Why, the fact is, Frank, you must quisite. know every thing. I called last evening to see Murray on some business, about that real estate, you know. I had no more idea of meeting a woman than a boa constrictor; my beard was three days old my collar ditto; and the rest of my dress in excellent keeping. I became engaged

in conversation, and some how or other I forgot all about the real estate. And so you are going again to-night...

and that is the secret of your new coat?'
'By no means; I wanted a new coat, and tailors are always so long, you know. Do you think blue will become me? Blue is her favorite....that is - I mean blue!

'Oh, go on, don't stammer-blue is her favorite color, is it?'

'The fact is Frank-take another glass of this wine—the fact is, I suppose ____] rather fancy.... I am a little in love. Try some some of that sherry. What are the symptoms, Frank-queer feelings about the heart, and semething which drives the blood through one like lightning I.

' Exactly ! I believe I have seen Julia, short and chubby, isn't she-with red hair,

though I have been tempted to do so a great many times; but if you don't stop youre nonsense I will.'

' Quite valiant in defence of your ladylove-Well, Tom, I will confess that she is a lovely girl, and to-morrow I will call

Well, Tom, what success?

' Would you believe it! she did not recognize me.

' Not recognize you?

' No. You know what a quiz that Murwould you believe it-the wich did not new coat, was 'to gild refined gold—to paint the lily,' I said, as I witnessed the success of my plan.

In about half an hour, it was my fate to meet a gentleman with seven stripes of green

New York Earth a clear golder does make a green with the little of the said, clever enough, but an incorrigible said, clever enough, but an incorrigible sloven. And Julia said, he prosed like a barbarism. Just think of that Frank, a barbarism. She shall pay for that yet. Such eyes—and she steps like a queen where the said in the said of the Well Frank, a clean collar does make a vast difference in a man's appearance. Lovely as Hebe herself. Terrible difference

The last time I saw Tom, he was scolding his eldest son for coming into the drawing room with muddy boots.

THE SABBATH AN EXTRACT .- OUR religion points out to one periodical season of retired meditation, when, by the convention of Society, the world will leave us if we do not court its presence. I refer to the Sabbath, which, as itself, serves to summon us to thoughtfulness; and which, if men regard only their intellectual improvement, would be devoted to the sober review of human life. It is a happy break in the galling chain of the world's customs. The mind may pause, and the heart recover itself. The peace of Sabbath retirement forms the best part of the happiest lives. They may be congratulated whose pious education has established such an association of ideas with the day, that it never returns without bringing with it feelings, imaginations and hopes, of a higher than earthly origin. Let them preserve this sanctification, not so much of the Sabportion of time.—Let them not be a party also, or at the or MUST be made. to the breach of what, in allusion to an institution of our ancestors, we must denominate the truce of God. When secular interests and anxieties come near the day, let them say, 'Abide ye here, and I will go yonder and worship.' They need not fear superstition; they are safe if they keep themselves from worldly mindedness. They may be told that every day is alike holy; let them reflect, though this is a plain Christian doctrine, it is true only in a sense in which some that are the most forward to assert, are the slowest to com-

advice I had ever given Tom, this was the first symptoms of fever and ague, will genfirst instance in which be had seen fit to erally have the effect of arresting the dis-We have for two seasons tried it metamorphis of my friend, to my eloquence. with decided success, and have witnessed its beneficial effects on others .- The remedy may not be infallible, but it is worth a 'Pray, where are you going this evening,' I continued, 'that you must have distressing complaint.—Jamaica Farmer.

Going! no where, in particular, I Old Iolo Morgangw returning from

old friend, Mr. Murray: no harm in that books on his shoulders, was descending the old road from Christ Church to Newport, when he was passed by the mail coach that 'Your old friend Mr. Murray; and his ascended slowly the excessive acclivity of

'More than you can give,' replied the

'What may that be?' rejoined the ex-' A little brains,' was the reply.

Two whiskered dandies, with hair long enough on their upper lips to make a grenadier's cap, went the other day to the Academy of fine arts. On reading the inscription over the door 'no dogs admit. ted,' the foremost turned to his friend & wittily observed, 'You must go back, Fred, you see they don't admit you.' Oh, don't be frightened, gentlemen,' said the door-keeper, 'you may both come in, the regulation does not extend to puppies.

There has been a mutiny in the Texian camp, caused by a want of pay and provisions, which, however, was soon suppressed; and the Mexicans are disposed for war with the United States, but want

Extraordinary Marriage. On Monday, at all Saint's, Poplar, by the Rev. Just received and for sale by R. C. Vaughan, Mr. Frederic Hurst to RUSSELL Miss Caroline Appleby. The bride was a lady of nearly six feet, while the bride-'Frank, I never did knock you down, groom measured only forty inches in height. _Morning Chronicle.

> There are 72,200 unmarried females in the city of New York, forty thousand of whom are over sixteen years of age

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months—If paid in advance Is. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close—of the year Is. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two srillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accor

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely. Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham, P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford, Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Elihu Crossett, St. Armand. Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville. Abner Potter, Brome, Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome. P. H. Knowlton, Brome. Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham Whipple Wells, Farnham. Henry Boright, Sutton. Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg. Henry Wilson, La Cole. Levi A. Coit, Potton. Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont. Nathan Hale, Troy. Albert Chapman, Caldwells' Manor. Horace Wells, Henryville, Allen Wheeler, Noyan. Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas. E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt. Enos Bartlett, jun., East part-of Sutton. William Keet, parish of St. Thomas,

bath as of their own minds. Let them resist the encroaching spirit of the world, Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their which would invade and grasp this sacred names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the gentlemen of this vicinity that he has taken the front room of Mr. Wm. HICK-OK'S house, lately the residence of JOHN BAKER, Esq., where, in his profession as

Tailor,

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,

&c. &c. &c., for sale by W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea

25 do. H.S. 15 do. Souchang do

10 do. Hyson do.

25 Bags Rio Coffee, 25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes Saunders Cavendish do.

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.

20 Bags Pepper and Pimento, 40 Matts Capia,

2 Tons Trinedad Sugar, 2,000 Wt. Double Refined Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sal by W. W. SMITH.

Bushels St. Ubes SALT general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at PHILADFLPHIAMIRROR Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just receiv ed a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods.

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very re duced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in

exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Notice.

UBLIC Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Curator to Geo. Wallace and Gertrude Freligh, his wife, Carlton Freligh and Rodney Freligh, all heretofore residing in the Seigniory of St. Armand, but now absent from the Province. All persons having tlaims against any of the above named parties are requested to present them without delay, and all those indebted to pay the amount of their respec-tive debts to the subscriber.

GALLOWAY FRELIGH, Bedford, 6th March, 1837.

Card.

Tailoring

ness in its various branches at his old stand

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS. and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitted attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good be-haviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD. Philipsburg, June 21, 1836.



The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, &

2,000 Menots Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise aquantity of blown SALT, —ALSO a heavy Stock of general

Merchandize,

and forsale Wholesale & Retailby W. W. SMITH. Missiskoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836.

RAIL-ROAD LINE



Mail Stages

FROM STANSTEAD-PLAIN

ST. JOHNS. Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT &

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

EAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturaday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, he advantages of this new line are obvious.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recent'y introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be conved so eminently successful, the plan will be con-tinued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature Science and Arts; Internal in provement; Agreement of the country riculture; in short ever variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea heard to the Lakes. to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to rene der it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says...
'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union,' the other the appairs and Dalla Courier says. 'It other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity,
that he still continues the means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled lib-

means more efficacious to draw out the domain talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836 says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast cirs culation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in than is published in a week in any daily paper in than is published in a week in any daily paper in than is published in a week in any daily paper in than is published in a week in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to the permanent interest, and render it worthy of presservation. To meet the wishes, therefore of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing, an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.

THE QUARTO EDITION.

THE QUARTO EDITION. THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Murror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, & author of Penell Sketches and other valuable contributions to Sketches and other valuable contri

forward to assert, are the slowest to comprehend; for in the signification, which is alone both rational and pious, it means that the Sabbath should be made a common day, but that to a mind formed in the image of Him to whose memory the day is devoted, every day is a Sabbath.

Fever and Ague... A strong decoction of white ash bark drank plentifully, on the first symptoms of fever and ague, will generally have the effect of arresting the disease. We have for two seasons tried it

Nutre, Roas, careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levelest, easiest, & most expeditions one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to consect the two Cities,

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J CLARK, J.BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER,

February, 1837.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as here indeed in its large form at the same price as here in its large form at the same p The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still con-